

TELEGRAPHIC

Reports of the Press Association.

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THE CHICAGO PLATFORM—MCLELLAN AND PENDLETON NOMINATED FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

RICHMOND, Sept. 2nd, 1864.

The following platform was adopted by the Chicago Convention with four dissenting voices:

Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with an unswerving fidelity to the Union under the Constitution, the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people, and the framework of the Government, congenitally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, Northern and Southern.

Resolved, That this Convention explicitly declares it as the sense of the American people, that after four years failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which a series of military necessity or war powers, the Constitution has been disregarded in every particular, state and private right alike trodden down, and the National prosperity of the country essentially impaired, the humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demand immediate efforts be made for a convention of delegates, with power to ultimate Convention as a means to end, that at the earliest practicable moment, peace may be restored on the basis of a Federal Union of the States.

Resolved, That the direct interference by the military authority of the United States, in the recent election was a gross violation of the Constitution, and a repetition of such a course of military necessity or war power, the Constitution has been disregarded in every particular, state and private right alike trodden down, and the National prosperity of the country essentially impaired, the humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demand immediate efforts be made for a convention of delegates, with power to ultimate Convention as a means to end, that at the earliest practicable moment, peace may be restored on the basis of a Federal Union of the States.

Resolved, That the main object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and rights of the States unimpaired. They heartily declare that they consider the insurrectionary usurpations and extraordinary powers created by the Constitution and subservient of the existing rebellion in the States not its usurpation, but merely to arrest and imprisonment. The trial and sentence of American citizens in States where civil law exists in their favor; the suppression of the freedom of speech; the denial of the right of asylum; the denial of the right of self-government; the employment of rebels and traitors in the service of the Union, and denial of the right of the people to bear arms are calculated to prevent the re-union of the Union and the perpetuation of a government having despotic powers from the consent of the governed.

Resolved, That the chiefest disregard of the Administration's policy in respect to our fellow-citizens who are opponents of war, in a suffering condition, deserves the deepest abhorrence and execration, alike public and private.

Resolved, That the sympathies of the democratic party is best displayed in the soldiers of our army who have been captured by the rebels under the flag of our country, in the event of their attaining power, they will release them, and protect them, regard and vindicate that no one deserves the republican name so nobly as certain soldiers of the Union who are destined to aid the first great cause of humanity.

Resolved, That the previous question on the subject of the election be now decided.

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FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Sept. 3d, 1864.
The Baltimore Gazette says that dispatches from Nashville, on Tuesday, states that fifteen hundred of Wheeler's Cavalry entered Lebanon yesterday. They captured Gen. Morgan and thirty privates.

Wheeler's main force, six or eight thousand strong, was near McMinnville, advancing towards Murfreesboro. There was great excitement in Nashville, under the apprehension that the city would be attacked.

FROM PETERSBURG.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 2d, 1864.

The enemy's cavalry made a reconnaissance on our extreme right this morning, raising our cavalry pickets. Some skirmishing ensued, but the enemy quickly receded. One loss was four horses.

Between sundown and dark this evening there was a spirited artillery duel on our right.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 2d, 1864.

The enemy, for the second time, attempted to blow up Fort Sumter last night with a torpedo, but failed. It exploded about 500 yards from the fort.

FROM MOBILE.

MOBILE, Sept. 2d, 1864.

Three vessels are off battery McRae's, keeping at a respectful distance.

The enemy is quiet here and at Pensacola.

BALTIMORE CIVILIZATION.

BALTIMORE, Ga., Aug. 2d, 1864.

A terrible collision has just taken place, 23 miles above here, between a train of wounded soldiers and an open train ahead of regular time per schedule. In the excitement, nothing definite can be learned, but it is probable the number killed is not less than 15 or 20, and many are horribly mangled.

GOLD IN NEW YORK.

RICHMOND, Sept. 2d, 1864.

On the 30th gold in New York declined to 222. On the 31st the closing quotation was 213.

FROM PETERSBURG.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 5d, 1864.

Last night about 11 o'clock the enemy opened the most furious fire in the city to which it has been exposed since their presence. It lasted about two hours; our batteries repelling most effectively. No loss of life or limb, and but little property damaged.

It is reported that the enemy are moving a heavy force of infantry, cavalry and artillery on our extreme right, near the Weldon Rail Road, for the purpose of breaking our lines and occupying the South Side Rail Road, or for another grand raid.

All is quiet to day in front. The weather is intensely hot.

FROM HOOD'S ARMY.

LOVJOY'S STATION, Sept. 4th, 1864.

Our army is in line of battle countering Sherman's advance at this point. All our trains were brought off safety, the Federals entered Atlanta in column, by the Peachtree road, on Friday morning, at 9 o'clock. The enemy left a garrison and post commandant and passed through to join the main army. In possession of the city they have been very quiet and orderly, and the citizens who remained were unmoved. The lines are comparatively quiet this morning.

MURFREESBORO, Tenn., Sept. 5d, 1864.

McMahan, Ans. 10th, special dispatch to the White, from Bristol, says the gunnery under Morgan, was surprised at Graveline, and Morgan killed and his staff captured, except Maj. Barrett.

BRISTOL, Sept. 5.—Brik. Gen. John H. Morgan was killed at Green's yesterday, and his body will reach here this evening.

FROM HOOD'S ARMY AND THE UNITED STATES.

RICHMOND, Sept. 5d, 1864.

Information has been received by the Register, that it is believed that the nomination to be made at the meeting of the Republicans at the Hotel de l'Europe, on Wednesday, will be carried amid cheering applause.

President Grant is unanimously nominated for Vice President, and the second ballot.

The convention adjourned.

FROM GEORGIA—THE INNEY ON THE MACON RAILROAD.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 3d, 1864.

During the last two days the city has been full of the works of destruction. Our trains cut in line of the Railroad leading to Atlanta, with prospect of a Atlanta invading the city. The night of the 26th of September, was quiet, but the next day, when the rebels with 10,000 men, fell back to Lovjoy's Station, Lee, by order of Hood, withdrew to Atlanta, leaving the railroad in possession of the enemy. It is to be expected that as corps of Sherman's troops were thrown up in the railroad. On the 27th, the rebels camped around them. The forces on both sides were equal. The Yankees on Tuesday afternoon were still in the rear of the rebels. On Wednesday morning, the rebels advanced, but suffered much from friendly guns. No reliable details can be obtained. The report current is that Hood evacuated Atlanta at a very early morning, but no positive information has been received.

A column of rebels yesterday, on the Macon Road, near Marietta, firing, wounding and breaking up the same railroad.

[TO BE DISPATCHED.]

MACON, GA., Sept. 3d, 1864.

It is believed that the enemy will not make a general advance until he regains a road and accumulates stores at Atlanta.

All is reported quiet to day. Our army is reorganizing and recovering from its late reverses.

[SECOND DISPATCH]

MACON, Sept. 5d, 1864.

Our army is resting at Lovjoy's Station, with the enemy's advance picks in front. The enemy will reorganize and collect stores at Atlanta, before entering upon another campaign.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Sept. 5d, 1864.

Three or four thousand Yankees from Vicksburg are reported at Big Black river, with positions and five days rations. None have crossed yet.

Gen. Dick Taylor is here, and it is said assumes command of this Department.

The Yankees have all left North Mississippi.

FROM NEW ORLEANS—STEAMERS FIRED INTO—

FROM MEXICO.

PASCAGOOLA, Miss., Sept. 5d, 1864.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 31st inst., says that the steamer Goliad was fired into the day before by a rebel battery three quarters of a mile above Bayou Sarpy. Twenty shot were fired, twelve of which took effect. The gunboats Lafayette opened on the assailants and drove them off. The steamer White Cloud was also fired into at same time at Bayou Sarpy Island, one shot cutting her anchor cable. A bayou remarked with our skirmishers that we were fighting the rebels.

The True Delta says that Cortina met the traitor—[?]

tear the nation in half. Victoria, and after a series of

five hours of fighting, he was captured by the rebels.

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.
WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, SEPT. 8, 1861.

One would think, to see the items copied from the Northern papers, that Wilmington was a perfect hornet's nest, swarming with chafersherry to issue forth and sting the Yankee commerce to death. We all know how much and how little truth there is in this, and by no means to none. The Northern papers do not themselves believe half of what they say—they are simply anxious to get such a picture as will compel Lincoln to get up an expedition to attack us; it is possible, capture this place, thus cutting all else off fitting out Confederate armies, and at the same time putting an end to the running of the blockade.

We have noticed the pressure in favor of an attack upon Wilmington, and we think that our authorities have not allowed it to escape their observation. It is also said, and goes by with us, that the English partisans of the N. C., including Lieut. Russell and Lord Lyons, in regard to the repudiation of Sewards in reference to the running of the blockade by British ships and British subjects, have argued the capture of Wilmington to fit the most obvious and conclusive solution of existing difficulties on that score. We are strongly inclined to believe that it is so.

The enemy's position across the Petersburg road would appear to favor any design of this kind which he might entertain, by rendering the moving of troops somewhat slower. But we doubt whether this ought to be regarded as amounting to anything serious. If we are to be attacked it will not probably happen before the main Virginia camp fight is over, and the road will most probably be open by that time, and a sufficient number of troops will be at our disposal for defense, to hold it during the time they can afford for offense.

We have laugh'd out at the thought, we whipped the enemy last week at Reeds Station, ten miles South of Petersburg, to sell him a reprieve on the road (Petersburg & Weldon) at the New House some four miles from Petersburg, and perhaps never.

A "credible auth'm' came along yesterday from Richmond via Danville. It is my guess with the idea that something very mysterious is going to happen. Let us go to think. Grant or Beauregard to blow him up, or Mr. Manton's ships and gunboats, to force to dry land fighting on their own hook.

By the way, regardless of persons, do you sometimes do as I do?—I mean, for instance. For instance, the papers were rejoiced that the Yankees, if the Yankees did not care to wait, had decided to go to the long road about the coast last winter, and not weather them through the mountains. I do not care to wait, either. I do not care to get in the winter weather. If the Yankees do not care to wait, I will go to the coast.

It is not certain that the weather has now come to exactly as I did this winter. After a long, hot spell, summer set in at 12 o'clock on Wednesday night, and since that time the weather has been cold and coldish. The thermometer at the friendly two-mile-old station did not make 70° at 12 M. of Friday at 7 A. M. and 60° at 1 P. M. We think we can get the same sort of comfort in this country as the state of any other you like. We are safe, I presume.

It is the opinion of persons, do you, that the Yankees are not quite so bad as they are. For instance, the papers were rejoiced that the Yankees, if the Yankees did not care to wait, had decided to go to the coast last winter, and not weather them through the mountains. I do not care to wait, either. I do not care to get in the winter weather. If the Yankees do not care to wait, I will go to the coast.

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tors and editors of the Confederacy (one-half have already laid down their lives) are willing to do what they can in the field as soon as circumstances may show that their services there are more valuable to the Confederacy than in their present civil avocation. At least we think they are as willing as most people.

So far as we can see, if McCLELLAN, or any other Northern Democrat of his military ability, is to be the nominee of the Chicago Convention, it is our interest that he should be defeated. Of two evils we prefer to choose the least. If subjugation were included in our programme, perhaps subjugation by McClellan might be at least as little odious as subjugation by Lincoln. But it is not included in the programme of any true Southern man, and therefore, for our part, we care not real difference between Lincoln and McClellan. Either of them must be defeated by any people situated as the people of the South are; and as the least able of the two, we think Lincoln is the least of the two evils. The people of the North have not yet realized the necessity of letting us go. Some individuals do, but no party does. Neither VANDALIONGHAM, LONG, VOORHEES, TOM SWEENEY, FRANK PIERCE, nor FERNANDO WOOD, will obtain any position or even recognition from the Chicago Convention.

We have another desperate campaign before us, into which perhaps all must go.

A DRAMATIC TREAT.

Just at this time there happens to be in Wilmington a combination of Dramatic talent which cannot be equalled in the Confederacy, and which may not probably be brought together again. This combination will appear together to-night, the proceeds to be devoted to such patriotic objects as General Wright may indicate.

To show the combination of talent it is only necessary that we should name Miss ELLA WREN, Mrs. F. M. BATZ, Mr. WALTER KEEBLE, Mr. EDMOND R. DALTON, Mr. HARRY MACARTHY, Mr. CHARLES MORTON and Mr. FRANK M. BATES.

None of these ladies or gentlemen are strangers here. They are all standard artists, so much so that we don't even further remarks superfluous, and we would add none were it not quite as important to state that the worthy manager and Lessee, Mr. JEFFRIES, and the really accomplished stage manager, Mr. DAVIS, with the music company Stock Company, had not only given the theatre to the public, but volunteered their services for the occasion.

We anticipate a full house if only to vindicate the ancient renown of the old town of Wilmington for good taste and liberality.

AMERICANS AND HAILSTORM.—We learn that on Wednesday evening, the 31st ult, a severe hurricane and hailstorm swept over the lower part of Sampson County, extending into Duplin, tearing up trees and doing considerable damage to crops.

A FLATTERING PORTRAIT.—An Atlanta correspondent of the August Constitutional draws the following striking portrait of Gen. SHERMAN, the commander of the Yankee army besieging Atlanta:

Trying to burn Atlanta—Vandalism run mad—Sherman the Viper—Confederation—A Frightful Scene—New Appointments, &c.

Mobile, Aug. 26th, 1864.

The vandals in front of us having failed to take the city by fair means, and in open combat, they are resorting to the last expedient of a bold, unprincipled, and absolute bully—that of its destruction by fire—Within the last four and twenty hours as many as nine hundred have touched the ground, and are now visible in the smoldering walls and charred ruins. During our bombardments the Yankee batteries played vigorously upon the fire batteries.

They obtained the range of the clouds of smoke and fire and had nothing more noble to do than to drop the shell in among the humane non-combatants at their work of charity, and the frightened and houseless women and children fleeing from the wrath of the two fires and consuming scenes. Can anything more typical of the desperation of the ruffians who came here under the illusion of winning an easy victory, or of the universal Yankee nation? It is a perfect sample of the fear of the intolerable which who commands them. Sherman, who said that the waistcoat of God Almighty was not big enough to make him a coat, up to his pretensions to the character indicated by the name of Sherman, is now—nay, even—beyond the eyes of Europe, and a terror of all the world? We are called "Yanks" now—e'en by our Scotchmen, who knew better, and a terror of all the world?

When will the day come that we of the West are West?—When will the day come that we of the West are Americans?—and not so "Yanks" in the eyes of Europe, and a terror of all the world?

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